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sponte crescentes, quas ad methodum Cl. Linnaei sexualem anno 1742, etc., observavit et descripsit Cadwallader Colden. (D.)  
In Acta Societ. Reg. Sci. Upsala, 1749-51.

*Onondaga County.*

Filices Onondagenses. By Mrs. S. M. Rust. (A.)

Syracuse (no date).

*Queens County.*

Plantae Plandomenses, or catalogue of Plants growing near Plandome, Long Island. By C. W. Eddy. (A.)

In Medical Repository, Vol. xi. New York, 1807.

*Richmond County.*

Flora of Richmond County. By Arthur Hollick and N. L. Britton. (B.)

8vo, pamph. pp. 26. Staten Island, 1879. (Addenda in Bullet. Torrey Club, Jan., 1880.)

*Rensselaer County.*

Catalogue of Plants growing in the vicinity of Troy. By James Hall and J. Wright, M.D. (B.)

8vo, pamph. pp. 42. Troy, 1836.

*Schenectady County.*

Catalogue of the flowering Plants of Schenectady County. By E. W. Paige. (B.)

8vo, pamph. pp. 48. Albany, 1864.

*Suffolk County.*

Catalogue of the phaenogamous and acrogenous Plants of Suffolk County. By E. S. Miller and H. W. Young. (A.)

8vo, pamph. pp. 19. Port Jefferson, 1874. (Addenda in Bullet. Torrey Club, Vols. vi and vii.)

*Tioga County.*

Catalogue of forest Trees growing wild in the town of Nichols, Tioga County. By Robert Howell. (A.)

In Ann. Rep. Regents. Albany, 1852.

*Yates and Seneca Counties.*

Catalogue of Plants growing without cultivation in the vicinity of Seneca and Crooked Lakes, in Western New York. By H. P. Sartwell, M.D.

In Ann. Rep. Regents. Albany, 1845.

*Westchester County.*

Catalogue of Plants growing in the vicinity of North Salem Academy. By S. B. Mead. (A.)

In Ann. Rep. Regents. Albany, 1831-2.

Report on the Flora of Westchester County. By O. R. Willis. (B.)

Appendix to Bolton's Hist. Westchester Co. New York, 1880.

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§ 17. **Botanical Notes.**—*Curious Fungi in the Nevada Mines.*—The *Virginia City* (Nev.) *Enterprise*, speaking of the old deserted Mexican and Ophir mines, says that fungi of every imaginable kind have taken possession of the old levels. "In these old mines, undisturbed for years, is found a fungus world in which are to be seen counterfeits of almost everything seen in our daylight world. Owing to the warmth of the old levels and to the presence in them of a certain

amount of moisture, the timbers have been made to grow some curious crops. Some of the fungi in the old chambers are several feet in height, and, being snow white, resemble sheeted ghosts. In places are what at a little distance appear to be white owls, and there are representations of goats with long beards, all as white as though carved in the purest marble. The rank fungus growth has almost closed some of the drifts. The fungi are of almost every imaginable variety. Some kinds hang down from the timbers like great bunches of snow-white hair and others are great pulpy masses. These last generally rise from the rock forming the floor of the drifts and seem to have grown from something dropped or spilled on the ground at the time work was in progress years ago. These growths have in several places raised from the ground rocks weighing from ten to fifty and even one hundred pounds. Some of the rocks have thus been lifted more than three feet. In the higher levels, where the air is comparatively dry, the fungi are less massive in structure than below and are much firmer in texture. Some resemble ram's horns, as they grow in a spiral or twisted shape, while others, four or five feet in length and about the thickness of a broom handle, hang from the cap-timbers like so many snakes suspended by the tails. One kind, after sending out a stem of the thickness of a pencil to the length of a foot or two, appears to blossom; at least it produces at the end a bulbous mass that has some resemblance to a flower. In all the infinite variety of these underground fungi it is somewhat strange that not one was seen at all like those growing upon the surface in the light of day. Nothing in the nature of toadstools or mushrooms was found."

The fantastic forms assumed by the higher fungi when growing under abnormal conditions of light, heat and moisture, like those above-mentioned, are certainly very curious, and have been the subject of frequent comment. A work descriptive of some of these singular productions found growing in similar situations in Europe was published by George Hoffman in 1811, under the title of "*Vegetabilia in Hercyniae subterraneis Collectae*." In all these instances the metamorphosis of the fungus remains incomplete, and, in many cases, the plant (to use the words of Fries\*) "preserves its mycelium nature, its thwarted growth being limited to a monstrous modification of this mycelium," or to a sort of exuberance which is opposed to the formation of fruit-bearing organs; just as a too luxuriant vegetation often opposes an obstacle to the flowering or fruiting of phaenogams. An example of one of these imperfectly-developed fungi was exhibited by Mr. Fairchild at the January meeting of the Torrey Club. This specimen, which, judging from its texture, color and polished surface was *Polyporus lucidus*, Fr., was obtained from a coal mine in Pennsylvania. It was an elongated growth, about two feet in length and two inches in diameter, consisting of a succession of swellings and appearing as if the fungus had made an attempt at each of these points to produce a pileus.

*Chlorophyll in the Epidermis of Leaves*.—In a paper contributed to the Scientific Proceedings of the Vienna Academy, Herr A. Stohr,

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\* *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, 1860, p. 24.

according to *Nature*, details the results of investigations on the presence of chlorophyll in the epidermis of leaves. Hitherto it has generally been supposed that submerged phaenogamous plants, with a few exceptions, contain chlorophyll in their epidermis, while terrestrial phaenogams, also with a few exceptions, have an epidermis destitute of chlorophyll. Herr Stohr's experiments, however, point to a different conclusion. He finds that while chlorophyll is contained in the epidermis of most of the broad-leaved gymnosperms and of by far the greater number of terrestrial phaenogams, it is absent from that of the needle-leaved gymnosperms and the terrestrial monocotyledons. In most cases the chlorophyll does not occur in the epidermis of the upper surface of the leaf, being quickly destroyed on its formation by a too intense light; but is only to be found in that of the under surface and also of the leaf petioles and stipules. So far as the evolution of the chlorophyll bodies was observed the latter showed themselves as starch-chlorophyll bodies. These experiments were made upon the leaves of nearly one hundred species.

*Changes in the Diameter of the Trunks of Trees.*—According to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, MM. Kraus and Kaiser have been making some researches from which it appears that the trunks of trees undergo daily changes in diameter. From early morning to early afternoon there is a regular diminution till the minimum is reached, when the process is reversed and the maximum diameter attained at the time of twilight; then again comes a diminution, to be succeeded by an increase about dawn—an increase more marked than that in the evening. The variations in diameter coincide, therefore, with those of the tension, but they are shown to be inverse to the temperature, the maximum of the one corresponding roughly to the minimum of the other, and so on.

*Preparation of Toadstools for the Herbarium.*—In a recently-received check-list of plants sent us by the *Schlesischen Botanischen Tausch-Vereins*, we find a method, as practised by Herr E. Jacobasch, of Berlin, of preparing fleshy species of fungi for the herbarium, and which, briefly stated, is as follows: The perfectly fresh toadstool is divided vertically through the centre and the two halves are laid down on stout paper with liquid glue and then submitted to a gentle pressure. The glue immediately penetrates the substance of the fungus and expels all the water contained therein, and so quickly too that in a few minutes the whole surface of the pileus will be seen covered with bead-like drops of moisture. The glue, moreover, drives out or destroys all the insect larvae that may be present. The preparation after one or two days will be found thoroughly dry, and its color, with the exception of being a little darker, will be perfectly preserved. The spores having been collected on paper in the usual manner, are affixed thereto by immersion in milk. Further notes on this same subject will be found on another page.

§ 18. **Botanical Literature.**—Trimen's *Journal of Botany* for January contains articles on '*Chara obtusa*, a species new to Britain,' by H. and J. Groves; 'History of the Scorpoid Cyme,' by Sidney H. Vines; '*Potamogeton lanceolatus* of Smith,' by C. C. Babbington; 'Musci